

The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

Susan Virginia Benton Boileau died in Paris on the 8th of March. She was the youngest daughter of Senator Thomas H. Benton, and was in many ways a remarkable woman. In 1855, she was married to Baron Boileau, then secretary of the French legation at Washington. Her husband was successively appointed to many diplomatic positions, and she invariably accompanied him, even a several years' residence at Calcutta, where she is supposed to have permanently injured her health. Finally, the Baron became involved in General Fremont's Memphis and El Paso railroad project and through its failure he was compelled to repair to Paris for a trial, where he was immediately sentenced to three years' imprisonment. His wife made heroic efforts to prove his innocence of any intentional fraud, but she finally succumbed to her repeated failures, and lost her life in the faithful effort to save her husband from an undeserved disgrace.

Wisconsin has a railroad law which fixes the rates of transportation according to the wisdom of a state legislature. But its provisions work some curious results that won't be very well relished by the towns whose trade is killed. It knocks the lumber trade of Milwaukee dead at one stroke. It is done in this way. The new law fixes the rate at a uniform price from the point where the freight starts, say at two dollars per car for every 25 miles. Under the rule, lumber can be shipped from Tomah right through Milwaukee at a less rate than the roads have a right to charge from the latter place. This puts in the power of the St. Paul road, if it chooses to use it to cut off all the trade at Milwaukee in favor of remoter points on the line. The law in one place provides that the railroad commissioners shall ride free over all railroads in the state, and elsewhere makes it a misdemeanor for any state official to accept a pass on a rail road. The rates fixed for freight are, after the first fifty miles hauled, on the following articles: grain and flour, 1-10 cents per ton per mile; salt, cement, etc., 32-100 cents per ton per mile; lumber and shingles, etc., 80-100 cents per ton per mile; live stock, 16-100 cents per ton per mile; agricultural implements, 12-10 cents per ton per mile; and coal one cent per ton per mile. It is said that these prices are below the actual cost under the best management. But the law and the people will probably come to an understanding on better acquaintance. Its provisions are not to be put in force until May, and meantime the railroads will study and determine what policy they will adopt under the statutes.

If any dispute is "state and unprofitable," it strikes one that this is, about the cause of the confederate failure. General Joe Johnston charges it to a blunder of the government in not seizing the cotton in the hands of the planters when the war began. This disturbs C. C. Memminger, whose name looks somewhat familiar in type after a long absence. He was the first confederate secretary of the treasury, and from personal knowledge makes a clear rejoinder to General Johnston. He shows that in the three months, from February to May, before the blockade was ordered, the shipment of 4,000,000 bales of cotton was a physical impossibility. It would have required 4,000 ships, and they were not to be had, especially in the face of a notification of the coming blockade. More cotton was shipped by private enterprise than could have been done by the government. To obtain possession of the cotton the government must have adopted one of three modes: purchase it, beg it, or seize it by force. The first expedient was impossible, as Mr. Memminger shows, for want of money. When the government set up in business it had not money to pay for the table at which the treasurer sat. Granted that money was to be had for the printing, there was not a scrap of bank note paper in the confederacy on which to print a dollar, or the covenant of a bond. When they got to making notes the demand exceeded the supply, and none could be used by the government to buy cotton. If cotton had been bought directly with bonds the same as those issued for funding the currency, the planters would have thrown them on the market and they would have broken down in six months. As for donations of cotton, loyal as the planters were, they could not lead the cause in that way. On the contrary, the government was forced to answer the multiplied applications by the planters for aid with a printed circular. Instead of giving, the planters asked aid from the new government. In regard to seizure, the ex-treasurer declares that would have been "a high-handed course which could never receive the sanction of the statesmen who administered our government." On the whole Mr. Memminger insists, and with much plausibility, that there is no record of a war of such dimensions sustained four years by mere financial expedients. In that fact is one of the most striking evidences of the devotion of the Southern people to their ill-advised attempt at the destruction of a nation.

Among the curious and interesting ways of that wondrous French city, Paris, none is more remarkable to American eyes than the mode by which municipal revenues are raised. It takes considerable money to run the city of Paris, especially when in addition to its dimensions, it is remembered that no other city gives away so much in charitable provisions for the poor and the wretched, and none other goes into the perfection of public improvements on so magnificent a scale. How does she raise the money? In a word, by taxing lightly everything that is brought into the city for necessity, use and pleasure. Everything intended to be eaten, drunk, or used for building or any purpose, when it reaches the barriers, is stopped by a sentinel and charged an admission fee. This tax for municipal revenue is called the octroi. Of the total expenditures of the city authorities last year, 197,815,982 francs, 103,745,000 francs were derived from

the octroi, or considerable more than one-half. It will readily be seen that the operating of such a revenue system as this must involve a complicated business machine. Nobody but the systematic Frenchman could make it successful. Yet the work is both perfectly and cheaply accomplished. It costs but a fraction over five per cent. to collect the octroi, and many valuable matters of information are obtained incidentally besides. So exact are the operations, and so prompt the reports, that at any moment it can be told at the central bureau just how many chickens, eggs, measures of coal and bottles of wine have come into the city during the day. The tax is in reality a relief of the feudal days, dating back more than fifty years. As the city increases so does the amount of money collected. In 1801 Paris had a half million of people. Today, there are over two millions, including the constant army of visitors from abroad. The tricks and ingenious devices for smuggling, particularly liquors, which are heavily taxed, would fill a volume. But officers are educated to the last degree of sagacity, and no way of escaping them is long successful. It is claimed that this method of taxation which reaches absolutely every person, poor and rich alike, cannot be improved upon for that particular city which has become so accustomed to it, that the annoyance has ceased to be so regarded. Repeated attempts have been made to abolish the system, in the various revolutions, but it is a part of the very earth and atmosphere, venerable with age, and fortified both by usage and prejudice.

Considerable of a "drapping" of things was heard Monday. Such fragments of the republican party as swung themselves out before the people dropped into nothingness, to be heard of no more, for a time, at least. The lesson of the result is easy to read. In many cases the republican partisans hoped to overcome the prejudice attaching to them by nominating first-rate men. They imagined that the people would be deceived by these ostensible tactics, and that rather than call in any other party, the people would sustain the party of Lincoln and the war. Connecticut was a fair test of the condition of the public mind. The gentlemen on the republican ticket were excellent in character and first-rate in ability. Experienced in affairs and well known to the people. They would have administered the government honestly and efficiently had they been selected. But they put it outside the possibility of honest men to vote for them, because they were known to be in sympathy with Grant's odious administration, and supporters of the debasing system whose details are coming to light in the Sanborn frauds, the attorney general's frauds and in fact every investigation that is set in operation. The result, therefore, does not mean that the people trust one party more, but that they trust the other less. So long as there is only a choice between parties, people will naturally turn from a body which brought the burning blush of shame to the face of the nation, and to the very cheeks of the wooden Indians that stand in front of the tobacco stores. It may or may not be a coincidence, but in some way every one has learned not only of the existence of the burlesques, but that they were not to be trusted. The universal sentiment that it was a burning shame. Others that as far as the programs were concerned, they ought to be not only burning but burned shames. The universal sentiment was that it was the very worst ever seen in the city. As at first stated, the excitement in the city of Greencastle has mostly subsided. Many-winged rumor has been and is yet busy. She has spread reports both conflicting and contradictory. Though it has not been

"whispered in heaven and muttered in hell," yet the breezes have caught the reports, and they tell, that the prosecuting attorney would have a finger in this pie yet; not to mention that awful conclave, the grand jury. That students were being expelled by the score, and the end was not yet. The Sentinel representative's eye, in glancing across the columns of the Greencastle Banner this morning, saw the following item in reference to the affair: On Tuesday a bogus Asbury Review was distributed about the city, of the most infamous and scurrilous character. It slanders every young lady in the university, attacks the professors and the faculty, and in a general way expels the young men from the most shameful manner a respectable widow lady who is working hard to give her two excellent daughters an education. The English language is inadequate properly characterize the thing. Yesterday two male students, and three of the authors of their participation in it—A. K. Carmichael, A. H. Yount, O. W. Ayer, J. W. Barnes, G. D. Barnes and William Flinn, some of whom threaten to test the legality of the proceeding. Instead of quibbling about any legal technicalities, the young men ought to be thankful that they are permitted to get off so easily for their grave offense. It is altogether probable that the number expelled might be increased with profit to Asbury. Since the number of the male students expelled is a national number have been expelled and a larger number demerited. Wishing to see the parties particularly interested, the reporter started out on a tour of inspection. Knowing that most of the students were absent, he thought the chances of finding the desired parties not the most encouraging. Fortunately, after a few minutes' walk, one of the gentlemen under the ban was found to be in. Two of the senior class had remained in town, and from them the reporter gleaned something which will give an idea of the way in which they view the matter. The senior interviewed called attention to the extract above given from the Banner, saying it was incorrect in one respect. The students were not absent, he said, but they were expelled. This may seem to the uninitiated as a distinction without a difference. But the proposition is this: Dismissal is to expulsion as varletoid is to the small-pox. The one type may be further carried out, inasmuch as they are each liable to take one off. The first intimation that the six seniors had, was a notification (respectively,) which read as follows: ASBURY UNIVERSITY, April 1, 1874. DEAR SIR—You are known to have had connection with the preparing and issuing of the bogus Asbury Review. You have therefore been publicly dismissed from the university. Yours, &c.

RUBEN ANDRUS, President.

O TIMES! O CUSTOMS!

ASBURY HIGHJINKS.

BOLD "BURLESQUES." SOMETHING ABOUT THE BOGUS PROGRAMS—THE REVIEWERS OF THE "REVIEW" REVIEWED—GLEANINGS FROM THE FIELD—WHAT IS SAID, THOUGHT AND FELT—THE END NOT YET.

"The inoffensive satire never bites." From a Special Correspondent of the Sentinel. GREENCASTLE, Indiana, April 4, 1874.—It was with feelings of peculiar interest that the representative of the Sentinel to-day, disembarked at Greencastle. Sent as a physician not to minister to a mind diseased, (for the answer to the famous conundrum by Mr. Shakespeare as to who can accomplish that task has not yet been given) but to feel the public pulse in relation to the recent "burlesques" emanating from certain (or is it uncertain?) ones at Asbury. However, the public pulse was not throbbing extensively. It was apparently in a normal condition. Students did not stand at the street corners, or dot the college square in groups talking the matter over. Principally because the greater number had gone home for a week's vacation; and the day was too bitter cold for those remaining to be on the square; though, as a rule, Asbury's students are notably "on the square" in their dealings. The excitement consequent upon the distribution of "mock programs" last Sunday night, or early Monday morning, had decreased. A mock program, such as was gotten up this year, is not a thing of beauty or a joy forever. This followed by a burlesque on the college paper (The Asbury Review), which, in some respects, outburlesqued the burlesque, was noted oil upon the troubled waters. Indeed more like, not only to the students, but to the faculty, the two are, in fact, beyond anything yet attempted in the burlesque line, and probably will not be again attempted—at least for several cycles to come. Like the real poet who is supposed to be assuring him, these were "burlesques" and not burlesques, and did not fit to be either distributed or read.

THE SAD FACT IS, however, that the one has been a sequence of the other. The burlesques were so plentiful and so plain that he who ran might read; and there seems to have been a good deal of running. The Sophomore exhibition in itself is usually a harmless and innocent kind of amusement. The orations of the Sophomoric Demosthenes, the culled phrases of the silver-tongued Nestors, fall gently as hayseed from the granger's hair on these occasions. Anyone who has passed through Sophomore exhibitions, either as spectator or actor, will bear witness to the fact that the "burlesques" are not "burlesques," or rather burlesques, which do not partake of the mutton character, being neither gentle nor frolicsome in the strictest sense. As Dame Partington puts it, "countenance are odorous." In this case, the surety are: the odors are certainly rank and smells to heaven. The unassuming Sophomores, in the mock programs, lampooned, not to say harpooned, and thus impaled were held up for the public eye to gaze upon; and that useful optic was never yet so distorted as it is now by the Greencastle. The burlesque "Review" contained allusions to the faculty, their families, and to students of both sexes that brought the burning blush of shame to the face of the nation, and to the very cheeks of the wooden Indians that stand in front of the tobacco stores. It may or may not be a coincidence, but in some way every one has learned not only of the existence of the burlesques, but that they were not to be trusted. The universal sentiment that it was a burning shame. Others that as far as the programs were concerned, they ought to be not only burning but burned shames. The universal sentiment was that it was the very worst ever seen in the city. As at first stated, the excitement in the city of Greencastle has mostly subsided. Many-winged rumor has been and is yet busy. She has spread reports both conflicting and contradictory. Though it has not been

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"ALL-FOOLSDAY" JOKE. Said the gentleman, undergoing the pangs of interview, to the Sentinel

reporter: I at once called upon the president, and referring to the above notice, asked, and I consider this an "April fool" joke. The president smiling (though not hilariously) replied that he wished it was only a joke, but that it was not. The notification meant what it said, &c., &c. In further conversation the senior said that the burlesques were something like the part of those dismissed as it seemed to them an ex-parte sort of affair. No chance had been given them to attempt to prove their "innocence." One or two had left town before the notifications had been made, and did not know of their dismissal until informed either by telegrams from their friends, or by the arrival of the notifications. The gentleman interviewed thought that the general sentiment of the students was against the action of the faculty, in so suddenly dismissing the six students without the formality of a trial. As to the sentiment in town, it was difficult to state what that was. There were necessarily two parties; those who favored, and those who opposed the action. In Greencastle, as in all college towns, the affairs of the college were the affairs of the town itself. The point raised by the members dismissed, was that they had had no chance to plead their own cause. Were pronounced guilty without trial and put under the ban, they themselves not being allowed to show cause if any they had, why they should be dismissed. The six seniors dismissed, the "interviewed" thought, would all be present at the opening of the next term on Wednesday of the coming week. Whether the whole class would stand by the six was not yet known, though it was conjectured that they would.

REFUSE TO RETURN TO COLLEGE unless their companions should be reinstated; or rather, unless the faculty would temper their pronounced edict so far as to allow them a trial. Some further conversation was held with the gentleman under interview, but nothing more of especial importance was gleaned. A readiness for "investigation" was expressed on the part of the senior, with whom the Sentinel reporter talked, both for himself and for those of his companions who had left town—two only remaining since the beginning of vacation. Bidding the gentleman good day, the Sentinel representative bled him to the residence of Prof. Tingley, professor of natural science in the university, and the prominent member of the faculty. President Andrus being at the time absent from town, and the few fleeting hours allowed for this pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, the Sentinel emissary hastened to place the genial professor on the quinquaginta track.

But the interview resulted in, and some further facts connected with matter will be given in a second letter. H. P. H.

ASBURY'S AFFLICTION.

CHAPTER THE SECOND—"OTHER SIDE"—WHAT THE FACULTY SAY—THE FIAT FIRMLY FIXED—PUBLIC SENTIMENT—EXTRACTS.

GREENCASTLE, IND., April 6, 1874.—Having so to speak, "girded up my loins," preparatory to seeking information to devour, the next step in the "burlesque" matter, was to the house of one of the members of the faculty, Professor Tingley. Knowing the uncertainties that beset the path of the interviewer, and that it was also a vacation time, the Sentinel representative thought he might perchance be doomed to let disappointment, like a worm in the bud, feed on his damaged "cheek," in finding the professor out, or rather, in finding him gone, and in consequence not finding anything out. However, the latter was the case. He found that gentleman at home, evolving from the depths of his inner consciousness, and a microscope, the problem as to how many specimens of the genus trichine there were in the square inch of ground. After a few casual remarks on the subject, and on the exhaustion of the subject of trichine and its effects, the immediate one of "bogus" programs was touched upon. Professor Tingley prefaced his conversation with the remark that they (the faculty) had no desire to rush into print. As far as they were concerned, they would vastly prefer to have nothing whatever said on the subject. They were biding their own time, feeling that in the end they would be justified in the course they had taken. It was all owing to the remark about the feeling that the affair necessarily had created the professor said that as far as the faculty were concerned there was no feeling in the matter. The evidence which had been given them they considered conclusive. The professor did not wish to give any opinion on the matter. At least he did not wish to have anything stated as his opinion. It is a statement of the facts would be sufficient, the professor would give them. He supposed that the reporter was publishing the programs, and he would not be surprised if they could dismiss them without any trial. The disgrace and public expulsion consequent would be greater than it was at present. In answer to this it was said that the disgrace was as great now as it could be; that an investigation was being added to it; and might prove the faculty they were mistaken in some respects. So it goes. Many men (and women) of many minds. Therefore it is difficult to attempt to give anything as the general sentiment. The thing is not a thing to be written out as much time and pains as would be involved in getting up a city directory, and prove, by the rule of three (or is it five?) that so many names indicate so many people; or, in this case, such and such a sentiment. There has been no notice, concerning the burlesque programs and mock "Reviews," that a few of the "cleanest" and least offensive extracts from them may be not out of place; so that (on the principle of expunge heretum) from them one can judge of the whole combination. The reporter, to imagine the feelings of a blushing sophomore who comes on to "speak his little speak" after being alluded to in the mock program as "Christ forsaken," and a mention of his having on a clean pair of socks, etc., or of another "calumniously-ridden hearted," further being

TOUCHINGLY ALLUDED TO as woo-begotten, dilute, heterogeneous compact of nothing; at the same time being told to return home and tell his sire "that it is the unanimous desire of the faculty that he knock you in the head." A feeling allusion to one as "sugar-coated June-bug," to another as "jobbernow-slang-wanger," "wonderfully Christlike," "male-eared, molasses-bean-eared," "justly, God-forsaken." Then are such light and trifling allusions as "the bow-legged, crooked-backed, backwoods youth." But it is impossible, when there is so much dirt, to plant one's way to clean shoes; and the program is a combination of vulgarisms, unredeemed by any semblance of wit. As to the "Review," it has, in one or two places, a nearer approach to the quality lacking in the other, and is not so wholly given over to coarseness and distaste. It has also more double entendre in its columns, which does not make it particularly good family reading, and causes one to wonder why the genius that produced it has not, ere this, died of remorse, at seeing how utterly it has soiled the "fun" has been. The "Review," like its namesake, is an eight page paper, and bears this particularly appropriate motto: "Truth needs no color; beauty no pencil." It is own "puffs" play with that dangerous weapon, "sarkasm," in this way: "Every family should have a copy of the Review. It is a companion piece for the Asbury Catalogue and Review." "The faculty are united in their support of the Review. They read it, they write for it and ask their friends to consider its claims.

refused on the ground that he had promised not to reveal the name of the one from whom he bought it. The faculty had urged him to disclose the name, saying that if that person was honorable he would give him, the student, LIBERTY TO TELL.

rather than have him suffer for the misdemeanor of another. So far the junior had kept his pledge, though he would be re-instated whenever he might see fit to give the desired information. In answer to a question as to how many of the students would be dismissed, Professor Tingley intimated that at present no information could be given on that point; that the student body was not deeper and to be more guarded than the action of the faculty respecting other students. The faculty intended at present to pursue the even tenor of their way. The next term begins on Wednesday, and possibly some of the dismissed may endeavor to gain admission. This would be useless however, as they were disbarred from the rights and privileges they formerly had. There had been the professor continued, about fifteen or twenty of the students demerited, for having bought the burlesques. The standard (of good behavior) was 100; which was "perfect." A student receiving fifty (and over) demerits was required to leave college that term. The professor continued, about fifteen or twenty of the students demerited, for having bought the burlesques. The standard (of good behavior) was 100; which was "perfect." A student receiving fifty (and over) demerits was required to leave college that term. The professor continued, about fifteen or twenty of the students demerited, for having bought the burlesques. The standard (of good behavior) was 100; which was "perfect." A student receiving fifty (and over) demerits was required to leave college that term.

It was a statement of facts and not an "opinionated" statement that was desired. An affair of this kind was not purely local and the more that could be gleaned from trustworthy sources the better for all parties interested. Bidding Professor Tingley good-day the reporter put on all sail possible and started on another tack; to learn what the public sentiment was. It was sailing against a head wind, however, as though there was a great deal of sentiment (for so much fact, yet it was about equally divided; at least so it seemed. Of course as far as the publication of programs and their contents were concerned, there was but one expression. That they were outrageous, vulgar and indecent, was a foregone conclusion; apparent at the first glance. This was too well conceded to make it necessary to "feel the way" in regard to it. But in talking with some of the citizens of Greencastle there seemed to be two different sentiments. One that the faculty had done perfectly right in dismissing the students without giving them a hearing; the other that they had been unjust in doing this very thing. No matter, said the latter, if the proof of their guilt was conclusive to the faculty. They at least had a right to be heard. The refusal was as unjust, as it was an unwarranted interference of an ex-parte affair, and the students dismissed naturally do not feel that they have no rights; and very rightly ask an investigation. No one will wish that the guilty ones should go unpunished. The investigation should have been an opportunity of hearing their guilt (or innocence) established. Some thought that Crawfordsville and Bloomingtown would not shut their doors against the ones dismissed from Asbury; because they could say that they had been dismissed without trial; that they were, by rights, still members of Asbury. Some thought that the faculty could justly be their own judges in the affair, and if they were satisfied that the young men were implicated in publishing the programs, and in the burlesque review, they could dismiss them without any trial. The disgrace and public expulsion consequent would be greater than it was at present. In answer to this it was said that the disgrace was as great now as it could be; that an investigation was being added to it; and might prove the faculty they were mistaken in some respects. So it goes. Many men (and women) of many minds. Therefore it is difficult to attempt to give anything as the general sentiment. The thing is not a thing to be written out as much time and pains as would be involved in getting up a city directory, and prove, by the rule of three (or is it five?) that so many names indicate so many people; or, in this case, such and such a sentiment. There has been no notice, concerning the burlesque programs and mock "Reviews," that a few of the "cleanest" and least offensive extracts from them may be not out of place; so that (on the principle of expunge heretum) from them one can judge of the whole combination. The reporter, to imagine the feelings of a blushing sophomore who comes on to "speak his little speak" after being alluded to in the mock program as "Christ forsaken," and a mention of his having on a clean pair of socks, etc., or of another "calumniously-ridden hearted," further being

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From Indianapolis, in 1873, the C. C. & I. railroad company shipped over their line freight as follows, in pounds: Merchandise, 103,649,691; manufactures, 12,623,615; provisions, 84,195,323; forest produce, 116,435,554; stone and lime, 5,333,098; coal, 1,483,501; petroleum, 225,256; iron and other ores, 20,364,667; railroad and pig iron, 20,504,641; tobacco, 38,506,867; cotton, 22,346,783; eggs and poultry, 213,353; horses and cattle, 102,528; wheat, 245,644; corn and seed, 7,302,622; flour, 806,161; making a total of 1,128,175,144, for which the receipts were \$2,730,612.37. The same road brought to this city from the east, in pounds: Merchandise, 179,471,328; manufactures, 40,040,789; provisions, 8,416,085; forest produce, 33,930,098; stone and lime, 4,552,288; coal, 6,561,109; petroleum, 21,321,874; iron and other ores, 1,037,393; railroad and pig iron 6,702,929; tobacco, 32,403; dogs and sheep, 30,450; horses and cattle, 44; wheat, 38,193; corn, oats and seed, 17,640; flour, 5,143; total, 322,224,255, for which the receipts were \$501,940.37. That is the freight business for this road only at this point.

In the office of the Secretary of State in Connecticut is the venerable charter of the colony bearing the autograph of Charles II. It is the same document which made the Charter Oak famous.

Many thanks. Copies may be had at the faculty room, &c. of any of the professors or tutors." If these cheerful little bits of impudence were all, it would be well. But the families and daughters of some of the faculty are attacked by a shameful way; which ought to be enough to damn the whole thing were it ever so witty and never so wise. The poet of its pages has perpetrated the following parody, which is comparatively innocuous, inasmuch as it apparently means nothing in particular. It reads:

"Mary had a little lamb
She gave it many a tussle,
She tore the wool off its back,
And stuffed it in her bustle.
The lamb saw it had been fleeced,<
And said in a piteous mew:
But Mary got upon her ear,
And stuffed the lamb in, too."

Anything further would be tiresome. The extracts given above only show in a mild way what the consequence of the impudence has wrought out several yards of much worse stuff, so that the public may know that there has naturally been something of a commotion in this town of Greencastle, at hearing the programs and papers scattered through the streets, and from reviewing in this hasty manner the status of affairs here, an endeavor has been made by the Sentinel's representative to state the fact; and those impartially. What is to be done yet he has no further means of knowing. Wednesday the term begins, and students talk of "big times" coming. Whether the affair is to be ended by the dismissal of those already mentioned depends (i. e. the faculty) saith not. Time will tell. H. P. H.

HOME RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE CONDITION OF THE C. C. & I.—A ROAD WHICH AIDS INDIANAPOLIS' ITS GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

It is not often that so clear a showing of information is placed in so concise a form as the present Sixth Annual report of the C. C. & I. railway, known also for some years as the Bellefontaine railway, one of the strongest and best conducted corporations of the west. The report opens with a succinct outline of the beginning and growth of the company, which to-day owns and operates four hundred and forty-seven and one-half miles of railway. It began with one hundred and thirty-eight miles between Cleveland and Columbus. This was in 1851. Ten years later it was extended by purchase to Springfield, fifty miles farther, from Indianapolis to Union City, eighty-four miles, and from Union City to Galion, one hundred and nineteen miles. In 1864 these extensions were consolidated under the name of the Bellefontaine Railway. In April, 1868, the Cleveland and Columbus railway, which the company was consolidated with, was added, making a total length of 391 miles, and in January, 1871, the Cincinnati & Springfield railway was added by lease, making up the present grand total. The president's report on behalf of the directors shows the total receipts of the company for 1873 to be \$4,887,448.59 and the expenditures \$3,779,809.91, leaving a balance applicable to dividends of \$1,107,638.68, of which a semi-annual dividend was made August 15, 1873, of three and one-half cents on the paid stock, amounting to \$224,660.50. The increase of tonnage by the general superintendent's report over that of 1872 is 236,234 tons, the aggregate freight moved amounting to 1,080,588 tons. The mileage made during the year for passenger service was 604,735 miles, and for freight service almost six times as much, or 3,481,533 miles. The chief engineer's report is full of interesting items, showing that the cost of the whole activity was \$18,420; to repair bridges \$2,785; repairs of buildings, \$69,738, and the mending of their ways, \$769,235. All of these, except the last, fell below the expenses of the preceding year. Seventy-three miles of new track were laid, of which miles was Bessemer steel rails. It cost the company \$453,207 to repair bridges, and the mending of their ways, \$769,235. All of these, except the last, fell below the expenses of the preceding year. Seventy-three miles of new track were laid, of which miles was Bessemer steel rails. It cost the company \$453,207 to repair bridges, and the mending of their ways, \$769,235. All of these, except the last, fell below the expenses of the preceding year.

ENTIRE PROPERTY of the corporation of all kinds, amounts to \$20,190,646.91. The capital stock is \$15,000,000, and the surplus after paying all liabilities at the end of the year was \$500,360 or nearly \$1,000,000. But few roads can make such a showing in these perilous times and days of railroad tribulation. It will be readily comprehended that the managing head of such a business, accepts an immense responsibility. The capital of \$20,000,000 involved, may be duplicated by some of the oldest and best insurance companies of the country, but no insurance business involves as much responsibility as that of a railroad. The employees and administrative capacity of a complicated line of railroad, The vindication and credit of President J. H. Deveraux is found in the items and footings a few, only, of which are set forth above. But these are not the evidences of his excellent management. A better testimony is that of the people and the country which he has served, who know that this line gives low and fair rates, deals honorably and squarely with its patrons, and the public to an exceptional degree. The spirit of its head is infused in to all departments and offices which command good will for their kind and obliging manner of doing business. Indianapolis, in particular, is prepared to give the cordial testimony to the benefits and liberal policy of the company. They have expended money and trouble to extend accommodations to the city and promote its business as a fair dealing railroad can do. It is rumored that the company have taken steps to enlarge their capacities and industries at this point which will be of advantage to both private and public interests. The complete details of the report which cannot be even mentioned in this place are the best proof of the management of the C. C. & I. of the smallest matters which is the secret of good management and the success of this great corporation.

LEGAL SHIPMENTS.

From Indianapolis, in 1873, the C. C. & I. railroad company shipped over their line freight as follows, in pounds: Merchandise, 103,649,691; manufactures, 12,623,615; provisions, 84,195,323; forest produce, 116,435,554; stone and lime, 5,333,098; coal, 1,483,501; petroleum, 225,256; iron and other ores, 20,364,667; railroad and pig iron, 20,504,641; tobacco, 38,506,867; cotton, 22,346,783; eggs and poultry, 213,353; horses and cattle, 102,528; wheat, 245,644; corn and seed, 7,302,622; flour, 806,161; making a total of 1,128,175,144, for which the receipts were \$2,730,612.37. The same road brought to this city from the east, in pounds: Merchandise, 179,471,328; manufactures, 40,040,789; provisions, 8,416,085; forest produce, 33,930,098; stone and lime, 4,552,288; coal, 6,561,109; petroleum, 21,321,874; iron and other ores, 1,037,393; railroad and pig iron 6,702,929; tobacco, 32,403; dogs and sheep, 30,450; horses and cattle, 44; wheat, 38,193; corn, oats and seed, 17,640; flour, 5,143; total, 322,224,255, for which the receipts were \$501,940.37. That is the freight business for this road only at this point.

In the office of the Secretary of State in Connecticut is the venerable charter of the colony bearing the autograph of Charles II. It is the same document which made the Charter Oak famous.